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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1984

Product	Jan.-June 1984	% Jan.-June 1984 of Jan-June 1983
Electricity (bil.kw.hrs)	749	106
Petroleum (incl. gas condensate) (mil.tons)	307	99.9
Natural gas (bil.cu.mtrs)	288	109
Coal (mil. tons)	361	99.5
Steel (mil. tons)	77.7	102
Fertilizer (mil. tons)	15.6	104
Metal-cutting tools (mil. rubles)	1190	109
Robots (100s)	6.8	144
Computer Technology (mil.rubles)	1.8	113
Automobiles (1000s)	661	101
Tractors (1000s)	25.3	102
Paper (1000 tons)	2.9	103
Cement (mil. tons)	65.0	102
Meat (mil.tons)	4.8	109
Margarine (1000 tons)	766	96
Watches (mils)	33.6	96
Radios (mils)	4.6	100.6
Television sets (millions)	4.5	105

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1984

On the whole the Soviet economy continues to show relatively satisfactory growth. For example, production in such key industries as electricity, gas and machine tool production is going at a rate that is faster than the comparable rate last year. This is a bit of a surprise given the fact that there was some expectation that production would falter under Chernenko. Certainly in certain key areas production growth has been sustained, if not increased.

At the same time there are some problem areas. For the first six months of the year, coal production is 2 million tons less than it was last year. In other areas the rate of growth is not as high as it was last year. This holds true in the production of automobiles, paper and cement.

The rate of petroleum production is also lower than it was last year at this time. In fact, according to the Soviet report on percentage of production, the reported figure shows a slight drop of a half of a percent. However, as has been true the last several months, overall production in absolute terms of 361 mil. tons is the same as it was reported last year for the first six months. There may still be a drop in production because the figures may be rounded off. However, comparing production as of June 1984 , petroleum was approximately 51 million tons for the month of June, which makes it comparable to what production was in June 1983. This again suggests that the drop in production which took place in late 1983 and early 1984 has been halted at least temporarily.

Food and agricultural production: based on the figures reported about retail sales and the size of livestock herds, it appears that the Soviet economy is responding to

consumer needs. However, again there are some warning signs, particularly in light of recent reports about the drought in the Volga region. First of all it is noteworthy that fruit and vegetable production seems less satisfactory during the first six months of 1984 than it was a year ago at this time. For example, whereas sales of potatoes increased 7% last year, for the first six months of this year they increased only 4%. Similarly, fruit sales rose 8% for the first six months of last year but rose only 6% this year. An even more striking contrast is the fact that vegetable sales rose 13% but last year but actually dropped 2% this year.

The situation is much more complex as regards meat in the State stores. Meat sales rose 9% during the first half of 1984 compared to only a 3% rise last year. However there is some reason to believe that this is not necessarily a happy circumstance. The reason for that is that there are reports suggesting that fodder production has been poor this year. This might be reflected in the fact that the buildup of some livestock herds has not been as rapid in the first six months of 1984 as it was last year at this time. And unlike last year, the stock of sheep and goats is actually down a small amount. Given the fact that American grain dealers report that the Soviets have purchased record amounts of grain for summer delivery, there may be some new problems in Soviet agriculture. Normally the Soviets do not like to have too much delivery of grain in the summer and early fall because it tends to clog their internal distribution channels. However they have taken orders this year despite such a consequence. In addition they are purchasing large amounts of grain and there is already indication that they may seek to exceed the maximum amount that they can purchase without special permission as specified by the Soviet-American grain agreement.

NEW CORPORATE SPONSOR SERIES

For the ninth year in a row, the Russian Research Center announces its Corporate Sponsor series. The first seminar of the year will focus on Energy in the Soviet Union. The session will take place on October 22nd, at the Harvard Faculty Club. We will examine the availability of energy supplies in the Soviet Union, and the impact of Soviet energy sales on the rest of the world.

A copy of the program is enclosed along with a registration form. There may be one or two speakers from the U.S. government who will be in attendance.

The RUSSIAN RESEARCH CENTER takes no official stand on any economic or political matter. The views and analyses expressed in this Newsletter are those of the authors directly associated with the article, or unless otherwise stated, with those of the author, Marshall I. Goldman

THE RUSSIAN RESEARCH CENTER 1984

JOURNALIST ORIENTATION

For the last three years, the Russian Research Center has sponsored an orientation designed primarily for journalists. The hope is to provide journalists with a general background about the Soviet Union to aid them in their covering of the news inside the Soviet Union, and their editing of the news in this country. Unlike our usual seminars we meet the whole day through dinner, and a discussion afterwards. The special guests this year will be David Shipler, author of a best-selling book on the Soviet Union, and a former bureau chief of the New York Times in Moscow; Marvin Kalb, who is the diplomatic correspondent for NBC News; and Samuel Rachlin. Mr. Rachlin is the Danish television correspondent in Moscow who is presently on leave at Harvard as a Nieman Foundation and Russian Research Center Fellow. The program is also included in this Newsletter, along with a registration form.

BALANCE OF TRADE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1984 -- SOVIET STATISTICS

The Soviets seemed to have tightened their belts considerably during the first quarter of 1984. Whereas they have had a trade deficit of at least 1.2 billion rubles in the countries covered by our analysis since 1979, during the first quarter of 1984 they managed to reduce it to just 100 million rubles. That was accomplished by increasing exports by about 500 million rubles, but more impressively, particularly at a time of rising prices, by cutting their imports by about 700 million rubles. The change in the trade balance with Western Europe and Japan was especially dramatic. From a trade surplus of 142 million rubles in the first quarter of 1983, the Soviets increased it this year

to over 1 billion rubles. The cut back in hard currency imports hit not only countries like Germany and Japan, (by at least 130 million rubles), but also the grain exporting nations. Shipments from Canada fell by about 160 million rubles, and even Argentina found that its shipments were cut back by about 40 million rubles. In contrast exports from the United States rose.

Overall the drop in the trade deficit shows impressive discipline by the Soviet Union.

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U.S. - SOVIET TRADE FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1984

Given the analysis of the balance of trade between the Soviet Union and most of the hard currency countries for the first quarter of 1984, it is particularly interesting to see how American-Soviet trade was affected. As mentioned earlier, the Soviets reported that their purchases of American goods increased. While the figures in the accompanying table prepared by the Department of Commerce are for a five, not a three month period, they do show that American exports to the Soviet Union did rise by about $400 million. Primarily that is a reflection of increased shipments of corn. As the accompanying table shows, corn shipments rose by almost $500 million during the first 5 months of 1984 over what they were in the first 5 months of 1983. Again, referring to the discussion earlier about the reported drop in fodder production for the livestock, this suggests that the Soviets found it necessary to increase their purchases of corn for livestock. This also seems to fit in with the finding that the Soviets cut back their imports from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Those are primarily wheat exporting countries, not corn exporting. The United States sold less wheat to the Soviet Union during the first five months of 1984 as well. Wheat exports to the Soviet Union fell by approximately 140 million.

It is also noteworthy that cotton exports to the Soviet Union increased. Apparently there had been some problem with Soviet cotton processing, particularly as regards quality. A recent report of the discussions in the Politbureau indicated that Politbureau devoted considerable attention to increasing both quantity and quality of cotton production.

see pages 7-10

Comment on Boston Globe article..

Although the following article reprinted from the Boston Globe focuses primarily on China, the reforms being conducted in China are interesting for Soviet and East European observers as well. In many ways the Chinese are the most adventuresome of all the Communist world countries. Their reforms are much bolder than those being conducted in Hungary. The Hungarians are attempting to change industrial prices as well, but so far their success has been relatively limited. That is the only area where the Hungarians seem to be moving ahead of the Chinese however. In almost all other respects the Chinese are much more advanced, particularly with their willingness to let in foreign firms. The contrast of course with the Soviet Union is stark. The Soviets have done almost none of the things that the Chinese are doing.

Finally, most important of all is what happens when these reforms are introduced. The article attempts to show the opposition that develops in reaction to such activities. By no means have the Chinese completed all of their reforms, and by no means is it clear that there won't be even more opposition in the future.

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14 The Boston Sunday Globe July 29 1984

Deng's leadership

By Marshall I. and Merle Goldman
Special to The Globe

"It is ironic. The poor have become rich, and the rich have become poor." This observation of a high-level intellectual in Peking describes the unanticipated consequences of the economic reforms under way in the People's Republic of China.

The leadership under Deng Xiaoping has embarked on one of the most ambitious economic revolutions of the 20th century. It appears to be rushing headlong away from the Soviet or Stalinist model by decollectivizing agriculture, shifting the emphasis from heavy industry to consumer goods, allowing foreign capitalists to open up partly or even wholly owned subsidiaries on Chinese soil and decentralizing some industrial decision-making.

boosts peasants

Although Mao Tse-tung came to power by promising to address the needs of the peasants, when the Communist Party took over control of China Mao's policies of utopian socialism impoverished rather than enriched the peasantry. Moreover, in recent years Chinese leaders came to realize that China's economy had fallen far behind almost every other country in the Pacific Basin. Now, by rejecting what Mao did and trying to undo 30 years of economic chaos and structural disproportions, the present leadership is finally enriching the peasants and trying to modernize the economy.

Today the peasants are basically allowed to determine their own work routine. No longer are orders issued by commune leaders. Instead, family units or groups of families set up their own work schedules on parcels of land that have been assigned to them for 10 to 15 years, as if they were their own. Once the peasants deliver their assigned quotas of output to the state, they can plant whatever they wish and with the output of these plots along with that from their private plots, they can sell to whomever they want at whatever price they can obtain.

On a recent trip to China, we saw impressive signs of increased peasant income and wealth in the new two-story concrete peasant homes that have sprung up outside Shanghai, and in the brick peasant courtyards around Peking. Peasants boasted of their new living quarters and proudly showed off their refrigerators, washing machines and color televisions, all of which had been acquired within the last three years.

This trend is further reflected by the scenes of peasants briskly selling their products on country roads and city streets. Conditions have improved so that some urban residents are now attempting to move back to the countryside, but are being prevented by peasants who do not wish to share their newfound wealth.

For the most part, urban residents – factory workers, government bureaucrats and intellectuals – now find that their standing relative to the peasants has deteriorated. As one member of an official family put it, "Before I never had to worry about having enough cash to buy what I wanted." Such officials could always go to state stores or special stores for the elite to buy goods at fixed prices. Now that prices for better quality food and other goods delivered earlier in the season in the free market shops have increased, they find that they are short of cash.

For those on fixed incomes, even high fixed incomes, inflation tends to generate a sense of social as well as economic deterioration in their relative standing. In part their perception is affected by the fact that there is more to buy, but also by the fact that others are becoming relatively better off than they are. Not only the peasants, but even some of the new private shopkeepers and peddlers make four times as much as factory workers, officials and intellectuals.

For example, a retired truck driver we met had set himself up as a shoe repairman on a street corner. Unlike the official repair stores which charge very little for their service but take forever to return the shoes, our cobbler friend charged considerably more but provided while-you-wait repairs. In exchange for providing such service, he earned 200 to 300 yuan a month, almost three times more than our intellectual host who had mixed feelings about the whole phenomena. In the same way the driver of our car was openly envious of the peasants we had met and their newly built homes filled with recently purchased appliances. For the peasants, this was a form of sweet revenge after having been so badly treated for so long. For our driver, this was an unsettling transformation.

This lifting of state controls has been primarily applied to agriculture and private shopkeepers and repairmen in the cities. Recently some intellectuals in Sichuan have been allowed to hire themselves out as private consultants, and at times factory workers moonlight in the evening to pick up extra income. But the windfalls have not yet benefited most urban residents. Not surprisingly, the new Chinese rich have engendered jealousy among those who feel left behind.

How long will this be tolerated by the establishment, some of whom still retain socialist beliefs? Moreover, the decision to allow foreigners to open wholly owned factories and joint ventures in China has upset some old believers. Reportedly, one senior army general cried when he was taken to see one of the open trade zones. In his mind this was a throwback to the treaty port exploitations of prerevolutionary China. Why had they bothered to fight the revolution in the first place, he asked, if all the gains were now being reversed?

So far Chinese authorities seem reluctant to open up the industrial sector to the same broad-ranging reforms that are so evident in agriculture. While there have been some minor reforms in the industrial sector, and the promise of more to come, thus far, prices for most manufactured goods and the allocation of resources are still closely controlled by the state. Once they fulfill their production targets, some factory managers are now allowed to sell a certain amount of their product to private shop operators and factory managers can use a portion of the profits for reinvestment and bonuses. But for the most part, Chinese officials fear the increase in inflation and the loss of control such reforms in industry would bring. As one official put it, "Economic reform does not mean a loosening of all controls."

But how long can China settle for half a reform? The economic miracle in most of the other countries in Asia began with a surge in agricultural wealth which then served to stimulate the industrial sector. How long can China restrict the reform to the agricultural sector and insulate the industrial sector from the growing winds of change? If it does not allow considerably more flexibility in the industrial sphere, it risks the growing resentment by the factory workers, the bureaucracy and the intellectuals. But, turning loose the industrial sector undermines State control. The Chinese are facing a brave new world. The decisions they must make will not be easy.

Marshall I. Goldman is professor of economics at Wellesley College and is acting director of the Russian Research Center. Merle Goldman is professor of history, Boston University, and an associate of the John F. Fairbanks Center for East Asian Research.

CURRENCY FIGURES

Rubles Purchased Per 100	July 1983	June 1984	July 1984
Austrian shilling	4.08	4.17	4.12
U.K. pound	113.37	110.86	107.80
W. German mark	26.86	29.32	28.93
U.S. dollar	74.10	80.10	82.50
French franc	9.54	9.54	9.43
Japanese yen	.308	.346	.340
Italian lira	.0485	.0474	.0472
Swiss franc	35.05	35.48	34.22

The currency exchange rates released by Gosplan for July 1984 reveal that all currencies listed here have decreased over the last month, with the exception of the U.S. dollar. Over the last year, the Austrian shilling, W. German mark, U.S. dollar have improved, all others decreasing or remaining the same, as the French franc did.

Excerpts from a letter to the Editor:

"A couple of errors crept into your commentary on Soviet industrial production for the first five months of 1984...

You referred to declines in paper and television sets and to an 'inexplicable tremendous drop' in the figures for tractors and fertilizer. In fact, all of these items increased, as a glance at the percentage change shows: paper was up 4%, TV sets by 7%, tractors by 2% and fertilizers by 3%.

In tractors, it is a matter of a different set of measurement units that seems to have led you astray. The 1983 figure was in thousands of tractors, and the 1984 figure in million horsepower.

In the other items, the eye appears to have skipped to the wrong line. For paper, the 1983 Newsletter erroneously listed the figure for newsprint only (in billion square meters) and you compared it with all paper production (in million tons). For television sets, you compared the 1983 figure for all TV sets with the 1984 figure for color sets only. Finally, for fertilizers, the 1983 figure you cite applies to iron-ore production, not fertilizers.

It may be worth pointing out that among the items that did, in fact, decline, is the much talked-about petroleum, which continues to run just below the 1983 level."

Theodore Shabad, Editor, Soviet Geography
July 12, 1984

(From the Editor:
As usual Mr. Shabad is correct. We thank him for correcting our errors. We should note, however, that it looks like the drop in petroleum production mentioned in his last paragraph has been halted, or at least there seems to have been no drop since January or early February).

BALANCE OF TRADE - 1st QUARTERS OF 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984

(Million Rubles)

	EXPORTS FROM THE USSR					IMPORTS TO THE USSR				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Austria	131	189	196	149	167	72	137	119	188	230
Belgium	192	105	280	230	194	88	125	198	152	142
Great Britian	163	148	219	227	307	260	300	169	208	183
Greece	91	99	121	36	64	25	30	37	35	32
Denmark	44	31	94	68	60	23	108	29	19	36
Spain	46	65	30	68	54	31	131	61	84	65
Italy	366	474	589	745	721	216	247	292	392	294
Netherlands	234	189	317	378	371	61	158	142	129	58
Norway	12	20	9	10	29	19	20	17	18	27
Germany	465	477	1001	851	1119	840	722	744	940	800
France	424	485	471	432	572	470	468	348	491	473
Switzerland	73	15	87	139	83	125	181	118	121	90
Sweden	51	30	66	116	129	69	105	101	72	67
Japan	207	201	187	196	195	439	609	801	654	520
SUBTOTAL	2499	2528	3667	3645	4058	2738	3391	3176	3503	3017
Sub-Balance of Trade						-239	-863	+491	+142	+1041
U.S.A.	18	12	23	54	83	505	573	980	526	580
Canada	8	17	7	4	3	78	137	148	243	86
Australia	1	2	2	1	5	182	252	130	202	137
New Zealand	1	1	2	1	1	60	50	109	88	22
Argentina	11	12	8	7	6	190	349	310	367	323
Brazil	7	2	44	4	42	83	138	148	93	161
TOTAL	2545	2574	3753	3716	4225	3836	4890	5001	5022	4326
Balance of Trade						-1291	-2316	-1248	-1306	-101

07/16/84
18:08:34

Leading items in U.S. imports for consumption from USSR in January-May 1984, 1981, 1982, 1983, January-May 1983, and January-May 1984

(In thousands of dollars; customs value)

TSUSA Number	Description	1981	1982	1983	January-May-- 1983	January-May-- 1984
4806540	Anhydrous ammonia	78,414	88,765	85,722	36,540	60,450
4751015	Light fuel oils a tcr 25deg	80,706	0	48,913	54	31,164
6050260	Palladium, palladium	31,142	24,836	41,849	13,991	29,806
4803000	Urea, nspf	0	10,434	38,913	20,667	27,335
6050750	Palladium bars plates etc	2,815	1,685	4,343	2,187	8,009
4805000	Potassium chloride or	0	4,600	4,134	2,288	6,642
1143000	Crabs fresh chilled frozen	0	2,107	12,790	1,497	5,644
1241045	Sable furskins, whole, raw	8,120	7,164	7,803	3,447	3,857
1693800	Vodka in containers not over	5,799	7,173	9,883	4,039	2,313
7650300	Paintings, pastels, drawings	96	115	3,102	86	1,953
6050710	Platinum bars,plts sheets nt	1,413	1,197	2,356	1,151	1,901
6063546	Ferosilicon cont ovr 30%	0	0	2,804	0	1,319
6050270	Rhodium, rhodium content	3,475	3,475	2,105	1,298	1,248
4800500	Limestone for fertilizer	0	0	2,210	1,114	1,205
6181000	Aluminum waste a scrap	2,996	0	0	0	1,093
2401440	Plywood, birch face not face	3,209	1,374	2,283	1,038	1,026
2452020	Hardboard, not face finished	1,977	1,569	1,359	386	950
4017415	Ortho-xylene	0	0	0	0	889
4209800	Sodium chromate and	78	712	1,013	610	534
1693700	Vodka in containers not over	1,406	2,173	1,220	531	467
4257000	Acetic acid	0	0	0	0	432
6050220	Platinum sponge platinum	4,626	3,961	3,003	978	422
4016400	Pseudocumene	0	0	0	0	394
1133000	Sturgeon roe frsh, chilled,	1,203	1,022	788	325	366
6923406	Tractors, wheel ex gardn new	1,017	7	735	332	331
7662560	Antiques nspf	485	526	1,005	750	330
6876610	Electronic receiving	0	275	452	208	328
6050760	Rhodium bars plates etc	0	332	1,478	0	308
2451000	Hardboard, n/face-finished	29	436	731	63	302
6052020	Gold bullion, refined	21,368	1,493	1,438	537	298
	Total	250,375	165,431	282,435	94,115	191,317
	Total, all items imported from USSR	357,424	228,792	341,093	106,927	195,780

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

07/16/84
18:20:35

Leading items in U.S. domestic exports to USSR in January-May 1984, 1981, 1982, 1983, January-May 1983, and January-May 1984

(In thousands of dollars; f.a.s. value)

Sched B Number	Description	1981	1982	1983	January-May-- 1983	January-May-- 1984
1303465	Yellow corn, not donated for r--	781,675	818,768	390,915	138,161	631,982
1306540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated f--	772,563	802,182	800,584	496,522	358,501
3001060	Cotton, not carded, not combed--	0	67	61,338	37,528	94,305
4807025	Phosphoric acid, 65% or more a--	166,002	268,485	214,810	65,662	65,560
7905510	Pressure sensitive tape with a--	19,692	36,095	58,650	17,802	20,257
1775640	Tallow, inedible	48,509	17,887	21,505	8,798	19,879
1754100	Soybeans, except seed for plan--	8,432	171,264	157,162	47,806	14,039
1762520	Linseed oil, crude	6,080	0	0	0	9,127
1201400	Cattle hides, whole	0	0	10,575	4,557	8,553
6660586	Parts, nspf, of boring and dri--	156	20,003	12,978	11,966	7,841
6923840	Parts, nspf, of tractors, exce--	35,387	17,195	14,628	11,134	7,333
4754555	Insulating or transformer oils--	16,139	27,928	13,923	6,870	7,143
6923820	Parts, nspf, of tracklaying tr--	48,538	25,651	16,220	2,668	6,289
5175120	Petroleum coke, calcined	33,055	34,269	3,125	1,725	4,950
4461561	Synthetic rubber, not containi--	0	0	8,191	1,724	4,881
6605460	Parts, nspf, of industrial gas--	360	23	17,144	4,895	4,719
3094222	Rayon fibers in noncontinuous---	0	0	6,176	1,628	4,453
6660591	Parts, nspf, of earth-moving a--	2,189	1,947	5,166	1,198	2,696
3382600	Fabrics, woven, of manmade fib--	8,305	6,841	6,960	3,269	2,276
6660513	Drilling and boring machines,---	0	1,512	1,757	454	2,252
6016100	Zinc ore	0	0	0	0	2,235
6605440	Parts nspf of diesel engines f--	3,275	7,728	6,036	2	2,185
6052040	Bullion, silver content	0	0	3,454	0	2,035
6922985	Parts, nspf, of motor vehicles--	4,074	5,721	1,675	162	1,966
6603040	Parts, nspf, of steam turbines--	12	1,946	1,943	1,943	1,946
5176100	Electrodes, carbon or graphite--	423	1,569	1,197	579	1,355
6783512	Tire-building machines, includ--	4,732	0	0	0	1,198
6619880	Parts, nspf, of filtering and---	1,368	1,777	1,920	769	1,154
6660584	Parts, nspf, of oil and gas fi--	7,163	6,246	2,969	0	1,128
6055660	Platinum products, nspf, not r--	0	0	0	0	1,127
	Total	1,973,128	2,275,103	1,841,001	867,821	1,293,367
	Total, all items exported to USSR	2,338,818	2,588,975	2,001,951	927,558	1,323,496

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

07/16/84
18:37:57

All items in U.S. domestic exports to USSR,
1981, 1982, 1983, January-May 1983, and January-May 1984

(In thousands of dollars; f.a.s. value)

SITC Number	Description	1981	1982	1983	January-May-- 1983	January-May-- 1984
0	Food & live animals	1,600,140	1,642,161	1,194,970	637,849	990,650
1	Beverages & tobacco	400	2,979	874	152	0
2	Crude mat'l--inedible,not fuel	59,350	214,249	264,583	103,371	128,812
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	62,840	90,013	22,571	9,253	12,104
4	Oils & fats--animal & veg prod	56,089	40,565	21,507	8,798	29,006
5	Chemicals	180,220	287,846	239,398	75,856	74,329
6	Man'd goods by chief material	32,871	25,961	29,755	9,121	7,678
7	Machinery & transport equip	300,814	225,458	149,452	56,774	55,569
8	Miscellaneous man'd articles	45,371	59,129	76,422	26,547	24,539
9	Commodities & transactions nec	722	614	2,419	637	808
	Total	2,338,818	2,588,975	2,001,951	927,558	1,323,496
	Total, all items exported to USSR	2,338,818	2,588,975	2,001,951	927,558	1,323,496

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

07/16/84
18:31:35

All items in U.S. imports for consumption from USSR,
1981, 1982, 1983, January-May 1983, and January-May 1984

(In thousands of dollars; customs value)

SITC Number	Description	1981	1982	1983	January-May-- 1983	January-May-- 1984
0	Food & live animals	2,675	5,236	17,488	2,321	6,498
1	Beverages & tobacco	8,446	9,961	11,744	4,811	2,912
2	Crude mat'l--inedible,not fuel	17,820	9,511	11,481	5,260	6,810
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	106,795	10,356	55,968	54	31,164
4	Oils & fats--animal & veg prod	19	5	1	0	0
5	Chemicals	93,509	117,307	144,417	63,189	97,545
6	Man'd goods by chief material	100,241	60,555	88,031	27,463	46,321
7	Machinery & transport equip	2,387	1,579	3,382	1,346	1,032
8	Miscellaneous man'd articles	2,860	9,053	6,259	1,443	2,623
9	Commodities & transactions nec	22,673	5,230	2,322	1,040	875
	Total	357,424	228,792	341,093	106,927	195,780
	Total, all items imported from USSR	357,424	228,792	341,093	106,927	195,780

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.